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The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters of interest and importance to the federated, industrial, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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We talk of choosing our friends, but friends are self-elected.—Emerson.

WHOLE NO. 1262 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1935 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 25, NO. 25

Roosevelt Appoints Berry Labor Representative on the New NRA

O'Neill, Guaranty Trust Official, Named Acting Chief—Advisory Board of Six Includes William Green, A. F. of L. Head, and Philip Murray, United Mine Workers' Official.

Stripped of Power to Establish and Enforce Codes by the Supreme Court Decision Holding Old NRA Unconstitutional, Fact-Finding Will be Main Function of Skeletonized Organization.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt's order continuing the National Recovery Administration until April 1, 1936, in accordance with the resolution adopted by Congress, abolished the old National Industrial Recovery Board and named a single acting NRA Administrator, James L. O'Neill, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who had been control officer of the old NIRB during the last six months of its existence.

The President appointed George L. Berry, president of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, assistant to the Administrator to represent labor.

As head of a new division of review to collect information on business and industry and the experience of the NRA, the President named Leon C. Marshall, a member of the old NIRB.

The President also set up a new division of business cooperation to work with industries that wish to operate under voluntary codes of fair practice. As the director of this division the President appointed Prentiss L. Coonley, former president of the Walworth Company, manufacturers of pipe fittings and valves. Mr. Walworth had been with the old NRA a year and for some time had been assistant to Donald R. Richberg, acting chairman of the defunct NIRB.

Appoints Advisory Council

The President also appointed the following Advisory Council of six members, representing business, labor and consumers:

Charles Edison, of New Jersey, son of the late inventor and head of the Edison laboratories and factories.

Howell Cheney, of Hartford, Conn., silk manufacturer.

Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Walton H. Hamilton, of Yale University, consumers' representative on the old National Industrial Recovery Board.

Emily Newell Blair, chairman of the old Consumers' Advisory Council.

No Codes to Enforce

In accordance with the decree of the United States Supreme Court declaring the old National Recovery Act unconstitutional, the skeletonized NRA will continue minus its most important functions.

The enforcement of business codes of fair practice is eliminated. It will have no authority to fix maximum hours, minimum wages, regulate work conditions or abolish child labor. If there are corporations or individual employers who manifest a sincere desire to continue the terms of the codes as voluntary agreements, the new organization will give them all assistance possible.

Main Work Is Fact Finding

One of the constructive activities of the new set up, President Roosevelt asserted, will be a thorough appraisal of the two-year accomplishments of the NRA and in preserving for permanent use the records of that experience."

It will also gather statistics to show how far employers are operating under voluntary agreements and to determine whether business leaders will continue under the voluntary plan for fair practice codes enforced by law under the old NRA and maintain the wages and hours imposed by those codes.

Douglas Raps Government Efforts to Shorten Work Week and Increase Wages

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Amherst, Mass.—The fundamental principles of the National Recovery Act, by which codes were adopted fixing minimum hours, maximum wages and banning child labor, were stigmatized as enticements of a bribe by Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget, in a speech here before 1,000 of his fellow alumni who had returned to Amherst for the 114th commencement exercises.

He upheld the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling the NRA unconstitutional and condemned the Wagner-Lea-Ellenbogen Bill, which would set collective bargaining and outlaws company promoted and financed unions.

The entire New Deal—described by President Roosevelt as an attempt "to increase the security and happiness of a larger number of people in all occupations of life" and "give them a greater distribution not only of wealth in the narrower but of wealth in the wider terms," to give honest business a chance to go ahead and make a reasonable profit, and to give everyone a chance to make a living"—was characterized by Mr. Douglas as paralleling the attempts of Soviet Russia to set up complete bureaucratic control verging definitely into collectivism.

Mr. Douglas's brainstorm was loudly applauded by the business men present.

DEATH OF NRA CONFOUNDS EMPLOYERS, MEEKER SAYS

Economist Visions Amendment to Constitution Unless Industry Is Humanized.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New Haven, Conn.—Confusion confounded has resulted among employers following the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the National Recovery Act unconstitutional, according to Dr. Roy Meeker, economist.

Pointing out that at first many organizations of employers were overflowing with enthusiasm at the death of the Blue Eagle, he said that soon after that event they issued "frantic calls to their members to rally to the defense of the principles of the NRA," which the edict of the court deprived of legality.

Mr. Meeker also states that President Roosevelt handled in the "wisest way" the situation created by the Supreme Court's edict when he secured the extension of the NRA in skeleton form for 10 months during which period big business leaders will have their supreme chance to demonstrate what they can do towards operating business from a social viewpoint.

"Give the captains of industry a chance to show whether they can and will regulate and control industries for the public welfare, or whether they will put profits and property rights above human rights," Mr. Meeker said. "If industry shows itself able to clean up its own house and keep it clean, no constitutional amendment will be proposed."

GENEVA LABOR CONFERENCE GETS 40-HOUR WEEK PACT

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Geneva, Switz.—The Hours Committee of the International Labor Organization adopted by a vote of 31 to 2 a rough draft of its blanket convention establishing the 40-hour week principle. The text of the convention reads:

"Each member of the International Labor Organization which ratifies this convention declares its approval of the 40-hour week principle. It is hereby understood that each member will take appropriate measures for maintenance of workers' living standards and undertakes to apply this principle to all classes of employment, in accordance with detailed provisions to be prescribed for each class of employment by separate conventions ratified by their members."

The draft was submitted for consideration at the open session of the International Labor Conference.

Mr. Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., solicitor of the United States Department of Labor, one of the advisers for the American Government delegation, and the Government's representative at the recent session of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, said he feared that Italy, which proposed the wording of the article on the standard of living, sought by implication the right of the State to fix wages. He claimed the United States Government opposed this interpretation.

Prompt finalizing of the convention draft was made possible by the act of the British workers' delegates in not insisting that the convention itself safeguard labor against reduction of hours and weekly wages. They feared such insistence might wreck the convention, which requires a two-thirds majority in the labor conference for adoption.

It was proposed to make this safeguard a separate recommendation which requires only a majority for adoption but is not binding on the Government.

Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of the Electrical Workers of America, is the Labor delegate for the United States. His adviser is Boris Shishgin, director of research of the Brotherhood.

SOCIAL SECURITY OPPOSED BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Organized Business Leaders Unite to Bar Workers from Unemployment Insurance and Old-Age Pensions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, composed of business leaders in every section of the country, adopted here a "broad program for recovery," the salient feature of which was strong condemnation of unemployment insurance and old-age pensions contained in the Social Security Bill enacted by Congress.

Regardless of the eventual security which the legislation proposes for millions of persons who would otherwise be destitute, the directors of the chamber held up the specter of increased Federal taxation which, they said, would result from this very meritorious step towards a sound basis for the common welfare.

N. Y. Labor Board Settled 557 Strikes in Two Years

New York, N. Y. (ALFNS).—In the 19 months of its existence under the old National Recovery Act the New York Regional Labor Board settled 557 strikes, directly involving 175,864 workers, and 110 threatened strikes, involving an additional 400,502 workers, according to the report of Mrs. Elinor Herrick, retiring chairman. Computed on a basis of a $30 average weekly wage and the 10-day average of strikes, Mrs. Herrick said the threatened walkouts adjusted by the board saved $13,680,840 in wages which workers who were kept on the job by the board's action.

In commenting on the work of the board, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, chairman, said:

"The public should realize the savings to the public in the prevention of labor disputes adjusted by this board. Now that it seems to be expiring by limitation, I hope some adequate agency will be established to perform this vital work in the most congested industrial area in the United States."

Social Security Bill, Passed by Senate, Will Give Benefits to 30,000,000 Persons

Provides Unemployment Insurance, Old-Age Pensions and Aids Mothers and Children—Pension Plan Weakened by Exempting Employers Who Set Up Private Pension Schemes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Wagner-Lewis Social Security Bill, passed by the Senate five months after the program which it elaborates was outlined by President Roosevelt, will benefit around 26,000,000 wage earners. The vote was 76 to 6. The measure had already passed the House in a somewhat different form.

It includes provisions for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, assistance to dependent mothers and children and aid for the blind.

In reaching the total of 30,000,000 who administration experts declare will receive benefits from the measure it was estimated that about 27,000,000 will be covered by the unemployment insurance and old-age pension provisions. Emergency assistance of the needy aged will bring in another 1,000,000, while 1,000,000 dependent children, from 580,000 to 590,000 crippled children and 100,000 blind persons will be protected by other provisions.

Unemployment Insurance

Under the unemployment insurance provision employers of four or more persons will pay an excise tax beginning in January, 1936. This tax is 1 per cent of the payroll the first year, 2 per cent the second year and 3 per cent the third and following years. Employes make no contributions to the unemployment insurance fund. A Federal appropriation of $4,000,000 in 1936 and $49,000,000 annually thereafter is provided to help the States meet the administrative costs of the plan.

The law encourages the States to set up unemployment insurance systems by providing for the refund of 90 per cent of the payroll taxes to States which establish insurance plans approved by the Federal Board which administers the law.

Old-Age Pensions

The compulsory old-age pension plan is intended to cover all groups of wage earners receiving up to $3,000 a year with the exception of casual and agricultural workers, servants, workers for Federal and State Governments and for religious, scientific, charitable, educa-

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American Federation of Labor Wars on Communists in Unions

Green Declares that Affiliated Bodies Admitting Reds to Membership Jeopardize Their Charters.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Firm action to eliminate Communists from unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was announced here by William Green, president of the Federation, who declared that unions violating the rule against admitting Communists run the serious risk of having their charters withdrawn. His declaration was interpreted to mean that international unions that permit their affiliated locals to accept Communists as members may likewise expect to have their A. F. of L. charter revoked.

Fur Workers' "United Front"

The militant policy declared by Mr. Green was the result of the action of the International Fur Workers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, which at its recent convention in Toronto adopted a resolution authorizing a "united front" with the Fur Workers Industrial Union, an organization under Communist leadership.

The Toronto resolution permitted members of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, headed by Ben Gold, a Communist, to be permitted to join the International Fur Workers' Union. Enrollment of members affiliated with the Gold group had already begun.

Mr. Green declared that the A. F. of L. "emphatically disapproved of" action taken by the International ... r Workers' Union and was determined to stop the movement toward a "united front" with the Communists.

Well Announces Green's Decision

The announcement of Mr. Green's position was made through Matthew Woll, third vice president of the A. F. of L., who has been acting in its Executive Council in efforts to bring about the cleavage between labor unions in the fur industry here for many years.

The announcement was issued after a conference attended by Mr. Woll, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Max Zaritsky, secretary-treasurer of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

Boring From Within

These are the three strong unions in the clothing trades and are profoundly interested in what Mr. Woll characterized as the attempts of the Communist Party and dual Communist labor organizations to bore into the Federation.

"Communists, Communist Party and trade union affiliates, such as the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, have once more altered their policy," Mr. Woll said. "Instead of continuing to foster dual

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Labor Advisory Board Asks Permanent Labor Body to Cooperate with Federal Agencies in Matters Affecting Workers

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The appointment of a Labor Board to cooperate with all Government agencies concerned with matters affecting labor" was recommended in a resolution adopted by the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration and sent to Secretary of Labor Perkins on June 14, the day before the activities of the board were ended by executive order of President Roosevelt, following the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the NRA unconstitutional.

The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration believes that formal presentation of the viewpoint of Labor and routine participation of representatives of Labor, as well as of management, is imperative in all governmental activities affecting labor if we are to preserve a democratic method of adjusting our social and industrial relations; and

"Whereas, the resolution extending the National Recovery Administration provides for an industrial research agency and permits the approval of voluntary agreements, which agreements may be given immunity from the anti-trust laws if they contain guarantees of collective bargaining, prohibition of child labor, minimum wage and maximum hour provisions; and

"Whereas, it is proposed to make all governmental purchases subject to adherence to minimum labor standards in the production of the goods purchased; and

"Whereas, other legislation has and will be enacted to improve the conditions of labor, organization and negotiated, employed and unemployed; and

"Whereas, only by the participation of Labor, as well as of management, in the administration of all of these activities, can we avoid ex parte decisions now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Labor Advisory Board place before the Secretary of Labor the advisability of appointing a Labor Board, with adequate staff, to function in connection with all Federal agencies established for the purposes of acting upon matters affecting Labor."

HOSIERY WORKERS WIN PAY INCREASE STRIKE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The strike of the seamless hosiery workers at the F. M. Cooper Company, Inc., at Mount Holly, a successful conclusion after a two-week fight.

This strike of unorganized workers was the first to take place in the seamless industry as a result of the NRA collapse. Hours were increased and wages cut.

Wages and hours existing under the NRA were restored. The firm agreed to recognize the union shop committee, allow new employes to be solicited for membership and deal with their employes as union workers.

The group established a shop association, elected representatives, and set up a shop committee, and became members of Philadelphia Branch 73, American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

The strike was conducted under the direction of Organizer Helen Hoffman, who specializes in the problems of the seamless branch of the industry.

Senate Election Committee Votes 10 to 4 to Seat Holt

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—By a vote of 10 to 4 the Senate Committee on Elections ordered favorably the seat Senator-elect Rush D. Holt, of West Virginia, on June 13 when he becomes 30 years of age.

The Federal Constitution requires that a Senator must be 30 years old before he can take the oath of office. Mr. Holt lacked a number of months of this age when he was elected by the voters of West Virginia last November.

The Senate Committee held that constitutional requirements would be met when Mr. Holt has had the freedom of the Senate floor, without the right to participate in any proceedings, for the time he has been paid the salary of a Senator at the rate of $10,000 a year and has occupied office in the Senate Office Building.

Miss Penn Urges Five-Day Week

Shorter Hours in Both Government Service and Private Industry Would Make Jobs for Many Idle, National Secretary Of American Federation of Government Employes Asserts

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Pointing out that the five-day week is a major objective of organized labor, Miss Esther Penn, national secretary of the American Federation of Government Employes, presented strong arguments in favor of its adoption for workers in both the Government Service and private industry in an address here before the delegates to the District of Columbia department of that organization.

The American Federation of Labor has long sought a basic five-day work week for industry, knowing that the organization of such will do much to properly spread work and stabilize all employment, Miss Penn said.

"The American Federation of Government Employes, in its very inception, endorsed the five-day week as applying to the Government Service, and from 1932 to date this principle has been part of the Federation's legislative program.

"President Roosevelt has stated that establishment of the five-day week in private other means being found to advance the general progress of economic stabilization. It is suggested that in view of the time to be consumed in effectuating various remedies by way of general legislation that serious consideration be given to immediate establishment of the five-day work week in the Government Service.

Right to Earn a Living

"President Green and other leaders of organized labor have maintained that the only way out of the depression is by decreasing unemployment, raising wages and shortening hours, thus creating the necessary means of income for the workers and increasing purchasing power to keep the wheels of industry (and Government) turning.

"No other plan has been offered, from any source whatever, as being economically as fair or even program in this respect. No palliatives nor temporary remedies will serve. We are now at a point in our national life where we must realize that long-distance planning and stabilization of all employment is vital to our welfare as a nation and continuance as a Republic.

"We need never fear Communism, Fascism, or any other 'un-Americanism' if we will but utilize fully the rich resources and national wealth of our country and thereby give everyone the opportunity, as well as the right, to earn a living. Those who oppose these enlightened measures for the betterment are the persons most dangerous to our welfare, peace and prosperity.

Government Should Lead

"Unquestionably, the immediate establishment of a five-day work week in the Government Service will be a definite way towards making possible a five-day work week in private industry, regardless of all other factors. There can be no question but that the Government has the right to determine this matter on behalf of its own employes, and there are today approximately 750,000 of them. No question of 'constitutionality' would be involved here, and the Supreme Court certainly would not deny that the Federal Government has the right to establish new and better standards of living for those working for its own employes.

"In view of what has transpired within the past two weeks, it is suggested that the governors of States and mayors of all municipalities encourage voluntary acceptance of the five-day work week as a patriotic duty devolving upon the heads of all industries.

"In no other way could a better protection of code hours and pay be effectuated. The older and unorganized workers should apply the five-day work week principle to their own governments. In many instances, this could be done immediately by executive order, and protection in such a way would be assured."

I am firmly of the opinion that the Federal Government itself should initiate the five-day work week, and urge that steps be taken at once to give effect to the attention of the President and the Congress."

MRS. M. H. MORRIN DIES AT FAMILY HOME IN IOWA

Was 82 Years Old; Mother of P. J. Morrin, Structural Iron Worker President.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Williamsburg, Iowa.—Mrs. M. H. Morrin, mother of P. J. Morrin, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, died here Monday on a farm near here. She was in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. Morrin was the mother of 12 children and was the oldest member of the Congregational church in Troy township, near here, February 7, 1854. Ten children survive her. Two of her sons are priests and one daughter a nun.

Funeral services, attended by 21 priests, were held at St. Mary's Church, Williamsburg. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by her son, Father Moll Morrin, of St. Ambrose College, Davenport, with Father Joseph Morrin, brother of Mrs. Morrin, as deacon, and Father Cosme of Omaha. Father J. M. Hanson of Des Moines, a nephew of the deceased, was master of ceremonies. The sermon was delivered by Father O'Dowd, pastor of St. Mary's Church. The text was from Proverbs. Chapter 31, 29: "Many daughters have gathered wealth but thou hast surpassed them all."

The interment was in the family lot in St. Mary's Cemetery beside the body of the husband and two sons, who preceded the wife and mother in death.

Work Relief Foes Magnify Number of Unemployed Who Refuse Jobs, Hopkins Says

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The charges made by enemies of the $4,000,000,000 work relief appropriation that thousands of unemployed persons prefer to remain on relief rolls rather than accept jobs are grossly exaggerated, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration declared after an investigation in one typical community.

The administration chose Baltimore for the survey, where charges had been filed against 195 persons on relief. The investigation said that out of this number only 10 were found to be unemployables, and these were persons who refused to leave relief rolls without giving adequate reason for their action.

"What was discovered in Baltimore probably holds true in many other cities throughout the country," said Harry Hopkins, relief administrator.

"Relief officials indicated clearly that the allegations of job refusals have been based on a very few instances and that these few cases have been magnified by loose talk," he added. "The Baltimore study of all the alleged refusals debunks the claims that there is a widespread preference for relief instead of work."

Mr. Hopkins said that in every instance relief had been taken away from persons who declined to give good reasons why they refused jobs.

Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act Benefits Outlined By Green

A. F. of L. Head Says "It Represents a Most Advanced Step in Legislative Achievement for The Workers of the Nation" And "Will Prove Itself the Magna Charta of Labor."

Gives Workers "Legal Right to Join a Union of Their Own Choosing," and to "Freely Select" by a "Majority Vote Their Own Bargaining Agency For Collective Bargaining."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—After the passage of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act by the House of Representatives, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor issued the following statement setting forth the benefits provided by the measure:

"The enactment of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act into law fulfilled the need in the most extraordinary situation created by the decision of the Supreme Court which held the National Recovery Act invalid.

"Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act, which provided for the right of workers to join trade unions without discrimination will take to engage in collective bargaining, was incorporated in all industrial codes of fair competition.

"It ceased to be operative when the National Recovery Act was held unconstitutional. The Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act now takes its place.

Becomes Permanent Law

"Unlike Section 7-A, which was effective only when incorporated in an industrial code of fair competition, the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act will become the permanent law of the land.

"This legislation will make the workers of the nation economically free.

"This is important because working men and women place as great a value upon economic freedom as they do upon political freedom.

Collective Bargaining Assured

"The Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act will prevent employers from infringe upon the rights of corporations and employers of labor.

"It does place with working men and women the right to join a union of their own choosing, or to refrain from doing so, and to freely select by secret ballot and by a majority vote, their own bargaining agency for collective bargaining purposes.

"The law in no way prescribes the kind or character of a union which the workers must choose. They may decide that question for themselves.

"Who among employers of labor can successfully challenge the exercise of that right?

Misrepresented by Propaganda

"The Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act has been misrepresented by many of those who so uncompromisingly opposed its enactment into law.

"When this legislation becomes operative employers of labor will find that their opposition was based upon fear rather than fact and that they were influenced in their opposition to the measure by misrepresentation and vicious propaganda.

"If enforced it will accept the measure and permit it to be applied in a proper spirit and in a proper way, they will find that it will serve to promote industrial peace, cooperation, and economic efficiency.

Labor's Magna Charta

"Labor and its friends throughout the nation will learn of the enactment of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act into law by the Congress of the United States with feelings of general satisfaction and deep appreciation.

"It represents a most advanced step in legislative achievement for the workers of the nation.

"I am confident it will prove itself the Magna Charta of Labor of the United States."

BAN ON IMMIGRANTS WILL CONTINUE, M'CORMACK SAYS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Despite the views of some economists that increased population is necessary, the Government of the United States will continue its policy of restricted immigration for many years, D. W. MacCormack, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, told a meeting of the conference on immigration policy held in Montreal, Can., in connection with the convention of the National Conference on Social Work. He said the quota policy would certainly continue "while millions of Americans are unemployed." The settlement of the unemployment problem was, he added, the most important question in the United States.

He urged the amendment of the deportation law, which often caused serious cruelty. Deportation rather than efficient and humane administration is emphasized in the present statute, he said, with the result that while persons of good character were frequently deported on technicalities, criminals and other undesirable immigrants could often escape the law.

PRESIDENT ORDERS NATION-WIDE PROBE OF WAGE 'CHISELERS'

Acts on Information from James L. O'Neill, Acting NRA Administrator, that Employers In All Parts of the Country Are Lengthening Hours and Slashing Pay.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Despite the claims made by corporation officials all over the country that they are zealously guarding the labor provisions of the fair practice codes established under the old NRA, held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court's decision, one of the first statements made by James L. O'Neill, NRA Administrator, shortly after President Roosevelt asked him to set up an impartial board to study the effects of the code abolition, declared there was evidence "of much cutting of wages and lengthening of hours" throughout the nation following the suspension of the codes, which was made necessary by the court's decision.

"Chiseling" Is General

"We have received reports through our compliance division that a good deal of 'chiseling' is going on and have forwarded them to the White House," Mr. O'Neill said, adding that "all parts of the nation are more or less effected." and that the "chiseling" was not confined to any particular industry.

Roosevelt Wants Unbiased Reports

Following the receipt of the data regarding the increasing activities of the "chiselers," President Roosevelt asked Mr. O'Neill to make all possible use of the new fact-finding board to sift all alleged code violations and make unbiased reports on the results of code suspension with especial emphasis placed on the necessity of being prepared "to counteract any propaganda from private sources which might be designed to promote a special interest."

Labor Representative on Committee

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the need for "accurate information" collected by an unbiased committee regarding "the extent to which changes occur in the maintenance of labor standards or fair practice provisions of the codes." He stated that his determination that the information obtained regarding the "chiselers" would be published.

Regarding the make-up of the impartial committee the President suggested "an impartial chairman, a representative of management and a representative of labor and a member designated by the Department of Commerce and another by the Department of Labor."

Stating that the board would be appointed shortly, Mr. O'Neill said he had asked Prentiss M. Brown, director of the NRA Division of Business Cooperation, to suggest to him the names of persons who could serve on the board. He said the chairman would have to be "an outstanding figure."

4,000,000 JOBLESS GIVEN WORK IN PWA'S PROGRAM

Ickes Says 16,000,000 Dependent Persons Were Cared For by Government Projects.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The $8,700,000,000 appropriated by Congress in 1935 for the construction of public works as a measure to relieve unemployment has given jobs to about 4,000,000 under Public Works Administration projects, declared Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who is also Public Works Administrator, in a statement issued in their opposition to the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act authorizing creation of PWA.

Mr. Ickes stated that $2,555,000,000 had been allotted to approved PWA projects in 2,040 of 3,073 counties and that the rest of the appropriation had been set aside for the time limit fixed by Congress.

No public works plan of the past has approached the magnitude of this one," Mr. Ickes added. "Yet it has proceeded untrammeled by scandal. Despite forecasts to the contrary, millions have been expended honestly and I believe wisely."

Pointing out that the PWA program will continue to give employment for some time with the $1,175,000,000, still unexpended, Mr. Ickes stressed the fact that the projects "have given jobs for varying periods at construction sites to 2,000,000 citizens who got their jobs on merit." He said that "another great number will be employed as construction opens on projects already initiated."

"Some 16,000,000 men, women and children have depended on PWA for their sustenance while climbing out of the depression," Mr. Ickes estimated.

"The PWA program has already yielded effective results in human relief," the statement concluded.

"Perhaps the most dramatic results are a revolutionary change in transportation. Within a year, new improvements in transportation made possible by PWA loans have brought about more progress than probably was experienced in any recent 10-year period."

WOOLEN WORKERS DEMAND 20 PER CENT WAGE BOOST

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Providence, R. I.—Woolen and worsted manufacturers were given 10 days to meet the demands of the United Textile Workers of America for a general 20 per cent increase in wages.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the union, declared that walkouts would be ordered in all plants which refuse to accede to the increase in pay. About two-thirds of the country's woolen and worsted mills are located in New England.